

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
INFORMATION REPORT

REPORT NO. [REDACTED]

CD NO.

DATE DISTR. 24 August 1950

NO. OF PAGES 3

NO. OF ENCLS.
(LISTED BELOW)

SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO.

COUNTRY Hungary

SUBJECT Hungarian Emigré
Organizations

PLACE
ACQUIRED [REDACTED]

DATE OF
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1. Hungarian emigré student youth began to organize as a group relatively late, mainly in the course of the year 1949. This was due to the fact that the early Hungarian youth emigrés were either soldiers or young politicals. The need for emigré student organizations of a professional type, i.e., organizations to aid the students' educational and cultural progress, came into existence only when the war of annihilation of the Communists against the bourgeoisie compelled essentially non-political students to emigrate.

The majority of the students reject the pre-1945 policies of Hungary as invalidated by history and consider the present policies as "collaborateur" and pro-Russian. The following Hungarian emigré student organizations exist:

- a) The Hungarian Catholic Student League (Katholikus magyar Diákszövetség (KMDSz)) embraces almost four fifths of the genuine students among the Hungarian emigration. Its organization was very loose at first, as the various groups in the different countries had little contact with each other: and it was not until February 1950 that the first international convention was held in Graz, Austria, under the chairmanship of Monsignore CSERTÖ, who had been sent by the Headquarters of Catholic Action in Rome. The KMDSz is also a member of Pax Romana, the international league of Catholic student organizations. Functionaries were at that time established as follows:

Secretary for France and Secretary-General: Marton Kolozsi, M.D. (Paris)
Secretary for Austria: László Stephaucsics of Graz
Secretaries for Germany: Tamás Paulay and István Szirányi of Munich
Secretary for Italy: Dezső Demecs

At present there are no secretaries in Belgium, Holland, and Switzerland, but there are very active provisional committees.

The KMDSz has made most progress in Austria, where the Spiritual Adviser for Germany and Austria, Father Zoltán Varga, lives. (Innsbruck, at Sillgasse 8.) The Graz group has 66 active members who are all enrolled students. In Innsbruck 68 of the 71 members are enrolled students (Secretary, György Szendy). The Vienna group has avoided publicity because of the proximity of the Russians but has a membership of 56

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enrolled students under the leadership of their chief, Kor  l Polg  r. In Salzburg there is no active KMDSz group.

In Germany the poverty of the Catholic Hungarian   migr   students is particularly severe, as is shown by the fact that, of more than 300 of these students in Munich, only 16 are enrolled while the rest have to perform various menial tasks in order to live. Father Ugrin, SJ, of Innsbruck was to go to Munich early in May to direct the work of the KMDSz in Germany.

In Belgium, France, Switzerland, the Netherlands, and Italy, the KMDSz is still in the formative stage, but very active young people and priests are at work, so that the final establishment of regular units for each country is probable soon.

- b) The Calvinist Student League "Soli Deo Gloria" (SDG), which had already existed in Hungary, is led in exile by G  za So  s, an employee of the Munich IRO Center. There are few members, and many of them are no longer students, as, for example, So  s himself, who is over 40 years old. So  s is also local agent for the New York Hungarian Committee for Student Questions. His relations with the KMDSz are strained because the KMDSz has complained that So  s has tried to recruit Catholic students for his SDG by means of various considerations such as procurement of permits to emigrate to the USA, and also that he is responsible for the non-provision of monetary assistance to the KMDSz by the Nagy Committee.
 - c) The Hungarian Student League "Magyar Di  ksz  vets  g" (MDSz) is non-sectarian and based on purely Hungarian-nationalist principles, somewhat inclined toward racialism. The nationalist idea is said to be placed before religion and only ideas common to both major faiths are stressed. This policy has had a certain amount of success, and Catholic students have also joined the MDSz. The founder of the MDSz is the above-named G  za So  s. There is necessarily competition between the MDSz and the KMDSz, with the latter warning the Catholics not to join the MDSz because in the MDSz all the more important posts are held by Calvinists and members of the "Ungarische Gemeinschaft". The MDSz prepared the Hungarian part of the International DP Student Conference which was held in Munich from 4 to 6 May and invited only individual Catholic students who were members of the KMDSz. Thereupon the KMDSz ordered all its members to refrain from attending and was accordingly not represented.
 - d) The Association of Hungarian University and High School Students "Magyar egyetemist  k   s F  iskol  sok Egyes  lete" (MEFE) exists only in Heidelberg and appears to be of no especial importance.
2. Significant of the strong specialization in the organization of the Hungarian emigration and also of the evident purpose of the   migr  s to prepare for taking over various special tasks in a later, liberated Hungary is the founding of a League of Fugitive Hungarian Railroaders (Menekult Vasutasok Sz  vets  ge). The Secretary-General is Dr. Attila Kisfalusi, bo  te postale 14, St. Cloud (Seine-et-Oise), France.
 3. In the middle of March the Hungarian Christian Labor Union "Emigr  ns kereszt  ny magyar szakszervezetek" was founded in Tourcoing, France. It decided to establish liaison with the French Christian Labor Union (CFTC) and the Christian Labor Union World Center, and the New York Hungarian Committee (Nagy-Committee) was officially notified of the founding. The program of this new organization conformed to the objectives of the Catholic labor organizations in all countries and particularly resembles the program of the Austrian People's Party. Class-war is rejected because the working class is an organizational element of every society; however, promotion of ownership of private property by the

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workers by profit-sharing etc., is demanded.

It is considered significant that the Union leaders passed a resolution to the effect that they consider the Hungarian Committee in New York as an organ of the Hungarian emigration and are prepared to support its work in the liberation of Hungary.

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